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IN THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A method for making a porous electrode, comprising:

sintering a layer of electrically conductive material to form a sintered porous support having a porosity of greater than about 10%, wherein said electrically conductive material is cobalt, zirconium, hafnium, niobium, tungsten, carbon, or mixtures or alloys thereof; and

infiltrating said sintered porous support with a catalyst.

2. (Original) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 1, wherein the porous electrode has a mean pore size of about 2 to about 13 microns.

3. (Cancelled)

4. (Original) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 1, wherein said sintered porous support has a porosity greater than about 40%.

5. (Currently Amended) A method for making a porous electrode, comprising:

coating an electrically conductive material with a catalyst, wherein said electrically conductive material is cobalt, zirconium, hafnium, niobium, tungsten, carbon, iron, or mixtures or alloys thereof.;

forming a layer of said coated material; and

sintering said layer to form the porous electrode, wherein said porous electrode has a porosity greater than about 20%.

6. (Original) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 5, wherein said porous electrode has a porosity greater than about 40%.

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7. (Currently Amended) A method for making a porous electrode ~~as in Claim 6~~, comprising:

coating an electrically conductive material with a catalyst;

forming a layer of said coated material; and

sintering said layer to form the porous electrode, wherein said porous electrode has a porosity greater than about 20%;

wherein said porous electrode has a porosity greater than about 40%; and

wherein said porous electrode has a mean pore size of about 2 to about 13 microns.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Currently Amended) A method for making a porous electrode, comprising

coating an electrically conductive, porous support with a solution of catalyst precursor; and

converting said catalyst precursor to a catalyst;

wherein said material is cobalt, zirconium, hafnium, niobium, tungsten, carbon, iron, or mixtures or alloys thereof.

10. (Original) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 9, wherein the electrode has a porosity greater than about 20% by volume.

11. (Original) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 9, wherein the porous electrode has a mean pore size of about 2 to about 13 microns.

12. (Cancelled)

13. (Original) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 9, wherein said sintered porous support has a porosity greater than about 40% by volume.

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14. (New) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 7, wherein said material is nickel, cobalt, titanium, zirconium, hafnium, niobium, tungsten, carbon, iron, or mixtures or alloys thereof.

15. (New) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 14, wherein said electrically conductive material is cobalt, zirconium, hafnium, niobium, tungsten, carbon, or mixtures or alloys thereof.

16. (New) A method for making a porous electrode as in Claim 14, wherein said material is nickel, titanium, iron, or mixtures or alloys thereof.